## CENTURY OLD

Old Christ's Church's Hundredth Year Finished Today.

CELEBRATED WITH DUE CEREMONY

Episcopalians Honor the Mother Parish of the City.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY

Services in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of Washington parish were held today in Christ Church, G street between 6th and 7th streets southby the rector of the parish, Rev. G. F. Williams, and the vestry a large number of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this city, as well as representathe services this morning. The occasion was naturally one of great interest to the members of the venerable parish. Holy communion was celebrated at 7:30 this morning, and at 10:30 morning prayer was held. The music at the latter service, which was of an excellent character, was rendered by a quartet and a chorus choir, under the



direction of the precentor, James S. Smith. J. Fulton Richards presided at the organ. The quartet was as follows: Mrs. Lillian White, soprano; Miss Laura Kahlert, alto; Jas. S. Smith, tenor; R. J. Lowry, basso. The chorus choir was composed of the following: Miss Bertha Kahlert, soprano; Miss Jennie Goss, soprano; Miss Nettie Denham, soprano; Miss Fannie Beasley, alto; Miss Irene Gibbons, alto; W. E. Miller, bass; Paul C. Hutton, bass; J. Green, bass. The following selections were rendered: Processional, Hymn 176; Venite, by Nelson; Gloria Patri, by Danks; Te Deum, by Dudley Buck; Offertory, I Know That My Redeemer Liveth (from oratorio of "The Messiah"). A sermon was delivered by Archdeacon T. S. Childs. After the Bermon an autograph letter was read, dated December 6, 1796, and written by the Rt. Rev. Thomas John Claggett, the corsecrator of the present Christ Church, the first bishop of Maryland and the first bishop consecrated in the United States.

Among the clergymen present were Revs. Thos. G. Addison, D. D.; I. L. Townsend, D. D.; F. M. Gibson, Ph. D.; A. J. Graham, Alfred Harding, P. Jervais Jenkins, J. M. E. McKee, Wm. Tunnell, G. H. Johnston, D. D.; J. McBride Sterrett, D. D.; Wm. Tayloe Snyder, Chas. E. Buck, Albert R. Stuart, D. D.; Edward M. Mott, W. G. Davenport, Robert S. W. Wood, Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D.; Clarence E. Ball, George F. Dudley, J. W. Clark, Albert M. Hilliker, John H. Elliott, S. T. D.; Thos. O. Tongue, Randolph W. Lowie, Clarence Bispham, O. R. Bourne of Atlanta, Ga.; Neilson Falls, John A. Aspinwall, John A. Graves. direction of the precentor, James S. Smith J. Fulton Richards presided at the organ.

Letters of regret were received from a number of others. Bishop Faret, not being able to be present, sent a letter, which was read. The bishop said: "I regret very much that an unusual pressure of important duty will forbid my



Christ Church.

being present at the centennial celebration of your parish. I would make many sacrifices to be there, but others have claimed my duty for that day. I cannot consent, however, to let the occasion pass without expressing my own gratitude for the noble work done during those one hundred years by Washington parish. Some parishes in growing old grow feelle Yours has reversed the rule, and it has now a vigor of strength, a power for usefulness, and a proof of growing power which seem rather to belong to the earlier stages of life. Your parish in its parochial action has lovingly sustained and helped the bishop, and you yourself, as priest and rector, have been a comfort to him, and a help to his confidence. May God's blessing expand your parish life more and more, and be with you personally, and give you peace and comfort in your labors."

This evening at 8 o'clock evening prayer will be said. A special program of music will be rendered and the sermon will be delivered by Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D.D. The registrar of the parish, Mr. O. B. Hallam, will read a paper giving versed the rule, and it has now a vigo

Smith, D.D. The registrar of the parish, Mr. O. B. Hallam, will read a paper giving a sketch of the history of the parish. At the time of the formation of what was then known as Washington parish the territory now known as the District of Columbia had not been brought under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, and the authority of the Maryland legislature was recognized in all matters affecting the people of Washington and Georgetown. Acof Washington and Georgetown cordingly at the session of the Maryland assembly of 1794 an act was passed "to ferm a new parish by the name of Wash-ington parish, to include the city of Washington and Georgetown on the Potomac."
The preamble of this act recited that there had been presented to the assembly "the petition of sundry Protestant Episcopal in-



Rev. Gilbert F. Williams.

bitants of the city of Washington, in in Montgomery county, dwelling in separ ate parishes," with the consent and appro ate parishes," with the consent and appro-bation of the ministers of said parishes, to wit: St John's parish, in Prince George's county, and St. Paul's, in Montgomery county. The act was passed establishing the new parish with its name and bound-ary, as stated in the title above quoted. One hundred years ago, May 25, 1795, there was held in the new parish, accord-tor the first entry in its record. to the first entry in its record, "a meeting of the Protestant Episcopal in-habitants, in consequence of a public ad-vertisement," and the following vestry-men were elected: William Deakins, jr., John Templeman, Charles Worthington, M. D., James Simmons, Joseph Clarke, Thomas

Johnson, jr., and Gustavus Scott. Clotworthy Stephenson and William Prentiss were chosen as churchwardens, Henry Edwards as registrar, and Rev. George Rolph as rector.

Dr. Worthington was not present at this meeting, and later declined to serve, and his place was filled at the next meeting, July 14 of the same year, by the election of George Walker. At the same meeting Rev. Edward Gantt was appointed minister to the Georgetown end of the parish.

There is a break in the parish records from this time until April 7, 1806, none appearing to have been kept. On the latter day, being Easter Monday, the parishioners assembled and chose a full new vestry—Thomas Tingey, Builer Cocke, Thomas H. Gillis, Peter Miller, John Dempsie, Andrew Way, Thomas Washington and Robert Alexander, the number of vestrymen required having been increased from seven to eight by the Maryland act of assembly of 1738, which is still in force here. Henry Ingle was chosen register and Rev. A. T. McCormick rector.

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of 1798, which is still in force here. Henry Ingle was chosen register and Rev. A. T. McCormick rector.

Although this seems to have been in a sense a new birth or a second lease of life, the worship of the parish had doubtless been kept up through the intervening years in the old original church, though the temporal affairs had become disordered and the records had to be classified under the head of "lost, strayed or stolen."

When the parish was organized there was on New Jersey avenue near D street northeast a building, originally a tobacco barn, but which had been used since 1780 as a church, perhaps as a mission of St. John's parish, Prince George's county, and service in it continued to be held as the only church outside of Georgetown until 1807. In the meantime, propositions were made from time to time looking to the erection of one or more new edifices, but without result. At the vestry meeting of July 14, 1795, James Greenleaf presented as a building site lot 17, in square 456, the square bounded by 6th, 7th, E and F streets northwest, and Samuel Blodgett gave the vestry an order for timber to build a church. That body looked favorably on the plan and passed a resolution requesting the rector to also purchase lot 16, in the same square. The project was, however, abandoned and no church was ever built there.

After the reorganization at a meeting, held April 19, 1806, the old New Jersey avenue church was still recognized as the parish church, and a resolution was passed

held April 19, 1806, the old New Jersey avenue church was still recognized as the parish church, and a resolution was passed directing it to be known as Christ's Church. It seems, however, to have been named only to be put on the retired list, for on May 11, 1806, the vestry considered two offers of lots, one by William Prout, the site of the present church, one by Messrs. Law and Carroll, about four squares distant

Mr. Prout's offer being regarded as the most advantageous, was accepted, and the others declined with thanks, and subscriptions were directed to be taken for the erection of two church edifices, one east and the other west of Tiber creek, a little



Commodore Tingey.

stream then flowing by the foot of Capitol Hill. As Mr. Prout's offer was conditional on the building of a church within a year, all efforts were bent in that direction. Just when the church building was con-Just when the church building was considered completed does not appear. On Easter Monday, March 30, 1807, there being doubts as to the legality of the vestry, an entire new vestry was chosen, of which Mr. Prout was one. Commodore Tingey and Messrs. Cocke and Dempsie were reclected, the four new members being Griffith Coombs, David Slater, Peter Miller and Henry Ingle, and on August 9, 1807, the first service was held, as the record expresses it, "in the new church near the Navy Yard." On August 20 it was named by the vestry Christ Church, and by that name it has gone ever since.

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The pews were directed to be sold or rented, with the exception of three, one of which was assigned to the President of the United States, one to Mr. Prout, and one to the rector of the church.

Not being free from debt, the church was not ready for consecration until 1809, when it was dedicated and consecrated to Almigthy God by Right Reverend Thomas John Claggett, who designated himself in his certificate as bishop of the Protestant

Episcopal church for the state of Maryland and that part of the District of Columbia north of the Potomac.

It is reported that James Madison used to occupy the pew assigned to the President, but, if so, it was not made a matter of record. The only record of recognition from the White House is the noting, April 7, 1817, of a letter from President James

Monroe accepting its use.

There is a tradition also that President Jefferson used to attend the old church on New Jersey avenue. There have been also frequent statements that President Washington was a worshiper at this church. It is possible that while a private citizen he may have occasionally attended service. have occasionally attended service But the fame or the credit of Christ

tions with the Presidents or other high



officials; it rather grows from its antiquity as the mother church of the capital, and from its spiritual work and ministration. The long list of those consecrated to Almighty God by baptism and confirmation during the century of its existence is a sufficient proof of its devotion to the Savior, from whom it takes its name, and whose work it is its mission to perform.

The church building in use today is substantially the same as when it was consecrated, eighty-five years ago. Improvements and changes have been made from time to time, but the walls are the same and the general plan the same.

The parish retained within its boundaries the whole of the two cities of Washington and Georgetown until 1824, when, on June 12 of that year, the Washington parish vestry gave consent to the establishment as the mother church of the capital, and

12 of that year, the Washington parish vestry gave consent to the establishment of the new parish of St. John's, to consist of all that part of the city of Washington lying west of West 9th street and north of North A street. The latter street has since been swallowed up in the Botanical Gardens and the mall. This subdivision left Washington parish, consisting of the rest of Washington, with Georgetown cut off as an outlying colony. This produced dissatisfaction in Georgetown, and on June

off as an outlying colony. This produced dissatisfaction in Georgetown, and on June 7, 1827, consent was given to the erection of two new parishes in Georgetown.

At the same time a new parish in Washington was created, to consist of that part of the city between North and South Capitol streets and north of South I street.

This left Washington or what is now known that the consist of the washington or what is now known. This left Washington parish to consist of East Washington, or what is now known as the northeast and southeast sections, together with that part of the southwest section south of I street. While by far the largest parish in territory, it was comparatively so sparsely settled that no change seems to have been necessary for over forty years, or until April 5, 1869, when, with a view to the creation of St. Mark's parish, an order was passed by Mark's parish, an order was passed by the vestry defining the parish boundary to be along East 6th street to North Carolina avenue and thence to South Capitol street. This boundary has only been changed since by the creation of St. James parish in June, 1873, including the territory

between East Capitol and Boundary and 6th and 15th streets.

Long terms have been the rule with the rectors of Washington parish. As stated above, Rev. George Rolph was the first rector, serving until 1806, when, on April 19, Rev. A. T. McCormick was elected to succeed him. Mr. McCormick served for seventeen years, and on July 11, 1823, resigned. Mr. McCormick was succeeded on July 29, 1823, by Rev. Ethan Allen, who speedily proceeded to build a rectory. Mr. Allen only remained seven years, resigning August 3, 1830. Rev. T. W. Hatch was the rector chosen to succeed Mr. Allen, and he served until October 12, 1825, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Herry H. Bean, who continued in service until June 21, 1848, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. William Hodges.



Joshua Morsell October 1, 1855, who held the rectorship during the greater part of the civil war, and resigned October 7, 1864. His successor was the Rev. M. L. Olds, who was the only one of the parish rectors who died in office.

who died in office.

During Mr. Old's rectorate Rev. W. A. Harris was chosen as assistant minister April 27, 1808. This was the first assistant minister chosen in the parish since the early appointment of Mr. Gantt to minister at Georgetown. He was probably chosen on account of the failing health of the rector, who died in September following, when Mr. Harris at once resigned all claim to the succession, and Rev. Charles H. Shield was elected rector on September 25, 1808. During Mr. Shield's term Rev. A. F. Steele was chosen assistant minister, but evidently with a view of setting him apart for the contemplated new parish of St. Mark's, which was authorized a short time after.

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Mr. Shield held office not quite two years, and on August 6, 1870, resigned and was succeeded by Rev. William McGuire, who resigned June 1, 1873, and ten days later was succeeded by Rev. Charles D. Andrews. Mr. Andrews served fourteen years, until Easter, 1887, when he resigned to take charge of a church in St. Paul, Minn., where he still remains.

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His successor, Rev. Gilbert F. Williams, assumed charge in June of that year, and his excellent work is fresh and continuing. During his term St. Matthew's Chapel, a mission at Half and M streets southeast, has been built, and is now in charge of its cwm minister, Rev. J. M. E. McKee. The corner stone of this building was laid September 21, 1892, and the structure completed during the following summer. It furnishes a convenient and commodious place of worship for a hitherto neglected portion of the city.

A history of the parish would be incomplete without some notice of, its burial ground. It seems that in the early part of the century certain residents of the castern section of the city had purchased square 1115, which lies between 18th and 19th and E and G streets southeast, for a private burial ground. Square 1926, in the extreme northeastern section, had been bought for a similar purpose, but proved too low and too wet. By a remarkable coincidence, it happened that the purchasers of square 1115 found their proposed enterprise impracticable, and they tendered the square to the parish. It was accepted, and a deed to the vestry was delivered March 30, 1812, by Henry Ingle, the title holder, and the name was given it of Washington Parish Burial Ground. By this name it was known until May 3, 1849, when the vestry changed it to Washington cemetery; yet in popular nomenclature it is known as Congressional cemetery.

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This title can be traced back to its early connection with the national legislature. April 15, 1816, the vestry assigned one hundred sites for the interment of deceased members of Congress. December 15, 1823, three hundred more sites were donated for the same purpose. Many Congressmen and government officials were buried there. Congress afterward bought more sites, erected cenotaphs, and made sundry appropriations for improvements, and, not wishing to remain a silent partner, began to add its name to the cemetery's title in its various acts.

The cemetery was gradually enlarged by the purchase of other squares, until it now has an area of some thirty aeres, and is a city of the dead of some 30,000 inhab-itants.

As early as 1854 the vestry foresaw the As early as 1854 the vestry foresaw the necessity of making some permanent provision for the care of the cemetery after its sites should all have been sold and its revenues ceased, and April 19 of that year took appropriate action toward securing a trust fund for the purpose, which was limited to \$40,500. This on March 31, 1895, amounted to \$46,500, and will, it is fully expected, reach \$50,000 in another year, when the cemetery will have a revenue of from \$2,500 to \$3,000 annually for all time to come.

The present vestry of the parish is composed of Messrs, O. B. Hallam, E. N. Waters, S. J. McCathran, L. B. Taylor, A. D. Cobey, W. H. Speiser, J. T. Earnshaw and C. W. Bland. The wardens are Messrs. Shearman James and Edward Varela.

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A Church Home for Women. Almost the crowning work of the waning century of Christ Church parish was begun St. Barnabas day, June 11, 1894. This day, whose meaning is "consolation," was at that time adopted as the "chapter day" of St. Agnes Chapter, Daughters of the

After the service the rector Rev Gilbert F. Williams, unfolded to the congregation present the desire of many hearts that the offering of that day, to which would be added the offerings of all future anniversaries, should be the beginning of a fund for the establishment of "a church home for women," ever to be under the sheltering care of this mother church. sheltering care of this mother church.
"At the beginning of the life of this parlsh," one of the founders of the home said to a Star reporter today, "so protected was the life of woman that the mention of a home other than that provided by the father or husband would have had but little meaning. But in the rapid rush of our modern civilization more and more our modern civilization more and more our modern civilization more and more are women and young girls, too, compelled to leave the protection of the family and become wage earners. For the establishment of 'a home' for such, to be complete in all its appointments and attractive in its holy allurements, is the fund only just begun sacredly consecrated. When once established and the eye of faith, woman's faith sees it towering in beauty with a established and the eye of faith, woman's faith, sees it towering in beauty, with a capacity not only for the daughters of the church, but for any girl who may be homeless or away from home, alone, as she may think, in a vast city, to all such this 'church home for women' of this mother church will extend loving sympathy and careful protection."

Wanted Him to Blow Away. From the Montreal Star. A young lady organist in a church was captivated with the young pastor of a church in the next street, and was delighted to hear one week that by exchange he was to preach the next Sunday in her own church. The organ was pumped by an olstreperous old sexton, who would often stop when he thought the organ volthe stop when he though the organ voluntary had lasted long enough. This day the organist was anxious that all should go well, and as the service was about to begin she wrote a note intended solely for the sexton's eye. He took it, and, in spite of her agonized beckonings, carried it straight to the preacher. What was that centleman's aspoishment when he readgentleman's astonishment when he read: "Oblige me this morning by blowing away till I give you the signal to stop. Miss Al-

Cautious.

Doctor-"Take a stated amount of exercise daily." Patient-"Will it be enough if I walk twice around my wife's theater hat every

-Doctor-"You'd better not risk overexert ing yourself at first. Begin with once and increase the laps as you feel able."

## STANTON IN THE WAR

Incidents Showing the Great Secretary's Will Power.

TOLD BY HIS CONFIDENTIAL CLERK

How His Was the Master Spirit in Critical Moments.

RELATIONS\_TO LINCOLN

General Grant once said of Secretary Stanton that he never questioned his ow authority to command, and that he felt no hesitation in assuming the function of the executive, or in acting without advising with him. In his campaign for the capture of Norfolk, the Secretary of War, although accompanied by the President, was, in fact, the controlling spirit, the master will. He went to Fortress Monroe to make things move, and they did move.

He commanded the army and the navy n the capture of Norfolk and caused the Merrimae to commit suicide. It was the battle between the Merrimac

and the Monitor in Hampton Roads, in March, 1862, that revolutionized battles on the seas throughout the world.

The Merrimac became suddenly the terror of Washington and New York, and the Monitor became the terror of Richmond. Looking back at this revolution, in com-parison with the resources and power of parison with the resources and power of the navy at Richmond and the resources and power of the navy at Washington, I think the navy at Richmond was far in advance of the federal navy. The Merrimac as an iron-clad gunboat was the first to give battle to warships and to sink them. The broadsides of thunderbolts from the blockading fleet were hurled against her like hailstones upon a tin roof. She sank two men-of-war and paralyzed the rest. So great was the consternation after this battle, at Washington and New York, that a fleet of eleven warships, ironclads, rams and gunboats was collected in Hampton Roads and kept with steam up for nearly two months, watching this rebel terror day and night, and then only with the hope of running her down should she come out a second time to give battle.

The navies of the world stood in amazement at the monster, and wondered where she came from.

she came from.

After this battle every sea had floating steel monsters of war.

Planning the Capture of Norfolk. While this formidable war fleet was watching for the coming of the Merrimac, Gen. Wool with his army at Fortress Mon-roe seems only to have been watching this war fleet in Hampton Roads. The army the navy and the two cities mentioned, had been paralyzed. The Secretary of the Navy had advised Mr. Stanton that there was only one way to capture Norfolk, and that was by sending Gen. Burnside, then at Roanoke Island, 40,000 men, to attack Norfolk from that side; and that the capture of that place would equal in importance the capture of New Orleans. During most of this time Gen. McClellan, with an army great in numbers, equipment and in commanders, was reporting to Mr. Stanton daily the progress of his slege-gun parallels at Yorktown. If Gen. McClellan had only known how much these reports grieved Mr. Stanton and the President he never would have sent them. They kept Mr. Stanton in one endless round of despair. During this waiting and, watching and constructing siege-pagallels, Yorktown was evacuated and their great siege-works were rendered useless. It was the story of Manassas repeated. the navy and the two cities mentioned, had

issas repeated.

It is a singular coincidence that on the

It is a singular coincidence that on the very day Yorktown was evacuated, and before he knew it, Mr. Stanton telegraphed Gen. Wool to put his force in condition for a sudden movement.

Before this Mr. Stanton had determined to go down to Hampton Roads to see if something could not be done to capture Norfolk, and he induced Mr. Chase to go with him in the revenue cutter Miami. In millitary movements indecision is aways fatal, and it was Mr. Stanton's decisive character that gave him Norfolk and Portsmouth on the fifth day after he left Washington. Mr. Stanton had also asked the President to go with him, and on Monday, May 5, 1862, Secretary Chase's revenue cutter Miami, at the close of the day, took on board the distinguished party and started for the capture of Norfolk. and before reaching Acquia, down the and before reaching Acquia, down the Potomac, the pilot lost his way and had to cast anchor. The thickness of the night having cleared on the Chesapeake at the break of day, the steamer rolled and tossed. At luncheon that day the President could not eat, and the dishes and glasses tumbled and rolled about the table. Reaching Fortress Monroe at night, Mr. Stanton at once sent for Gen. Wool, and, although the flagship Minnesota was miles out on the bay, and it was 10 o'clock it although the flagship Minnesota was miles out on the bay, and it was 10 o'clock it was determined to go out and see Commodore Goldsborough that night. On nearing the great ship a voice from the little tug rang out the familiar hail, "shipahoy," 'flagship-ahoy!" 'What do you want? came over the waters. 'Gen. Wool wishes to go aboard,' was the answer. Reaching the side of the ship and feeling the guide ropes and the steps on the wall, the Presiropes and the steps on the wall, the Presi-dent first ascended to the deck, then folropes and the steps on the wail, the Fresident first ascended to the deck, then followed Secretary Chase, Mr. Stanton, Gen.
Wool and Gen. Vlele. Mr. Stanton was
short and Heavy and the President and
Mr. Chase were tall, both over six feet,
and each weighing over two hundred
pounds. They were very unfit for climbing
vertical walls, and the ascent and descent
were dangerous. On Tuesday the distinguished party visited the Vanderbilt, the
Monitor and the Stevens. At dinner with
Gen. Wool and Commodore Goldsborough
it was determined to open the battle with
the navy the next morning. Promptly
when morning came the Galena and two
gunboats ascended the James toward Rich
mord and were soon engaged with batteries. From the Rip Raps the President
and his party watched the fleet of ships,
the Monitor and the Stevens, get into position, and moving round, commence the sition, and moving round, commence the cannonade against the works on Sewell's Point. In this the great guns on the Rip The Last of the Merrimac.

It was during this cannonade that the Merrimac came out, as was believed, to give battle. All eyes, all hopes, all fears were upon her. The cannonade ceased, the Monitor and the Stevens waited her coming, and the Minnesota and the Vanderbilt moved away to positions from which they could get great speed to rush onward and run down the Merrimac. Seeing this she retreated to her position behind the Point. This was the last seen of the great terror She would not fight with the certainty of being run down.

As Sewell's Point was the only place

As Sewell's Point was the only place where it was said troops could be landed for a march upon Norfolk, and as the Merrimac stood grim and defiant guarding that landing, it was determined to hunt another landing, which, having been found by Mr. Chase, the order was given for the march by Mr. Stanton. From this new landing the troops started for Norfolk, and that day Norfolk was captured. That night the commander of the Merrimac set her on fire and blew her up in one burst of flame. Of the fleet the Vanderbilt was constructed especially to run down the Merrimac. She of the fleet the Vanderbilt was constructed especially to run down the Merrimac. She had side wheels, each weighing over 100 tons, and forty feet in diameter, for great force and speed. Her prow and half-way round her sides were reinforced by timbers projecting six feet in thickness and ironclad, and she was high-hout of the water. She was given to the War Department by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York, armed, equipped and manned, and sent to Hampton Roads. In this campaign strong will and energetic action were displayed by Mr. Stanton, in sharp contrast to the character of the President, who was always great in the might of his gentleness, yet ruled his advisers as men were never before ruled in the midst of civil war. After ruled his advisers as men were never be-fore ruled in the midst of civil war. After the order had been given for the attack by the order had been given for the attack by the fleet, Mr. Stanton, in a telegram to As-sistant Secretary Watson, said: "Things are moving now." In every matter in which Mr. Stanton did not question his cwn authority to command he was in the right, and in the very matter which in-spired Gen. Grant's criticism, the President himself said Mr. Stanton was right.

himself said Mr. Stanton was right. Referring to the reconstruction problem of the southern states, the President said the thought he had made a mistake at

## "Your Liver to Blame"

The Prescription:

Rhubarb Rhubarb

Is For IDECAC

Peppermint

A Is A DOS

Is For Nux Vomica

Sis Soda

Ripans, 50c. Box, All Druggists.

Richmond in sanctioning the assemblage of the Virginia legislature. The call for the assembling of that legislature was authorized by the President while he was at Richmond after the surrender, and as soon as Mr. Stanton heard of it and saw the call in the papers, he at once ordered Gen. Weitzel, who was in command at Richmond, to revoke the President's permit, to disperse the legislature if it had assembled and to permit no body to assemble and as and to permit no body to assemble and as

powers of state government.

A Midnight Summons. Mr. Stanton's authority to command was when he summoned from their beds President Lincoln, who was at the Soldiers' Home, three miles in the country; the Home, three miles in the country; the cabinet, and the general-in-chief of the cabinet, and the general-in-chief of the army, to the War Department, at midnight on the 23d of September, 1863, to consider the grave question of saving the defeated army of Rosecrans at Chattanooga. That night the orderlies and messengers, dashing away from the War Department, illustrated Mr. Stanton's will power and energy to send 20,000 men from the army of the Potomae, then on the Rapidan, to Chattanooga. At this cabinet meeting I heard at my desk the President and Gen. Halleck oppose the taking of so great an army from Gen. Meade, because it would weaken him too much in the presence of Lee, and because so great a number of men equipped for war could not be gotten to Chattanooga in time to do any good. Gen. Meigs, who went west with the troops, sent Mr. Stanton a telegram saying that if he was the author of the movement of the troops, it was not only the greatest railroad feat ever accomplished in the transportation of troops, but it was a master streke of will and energy.

In the closing act of the great rebellion, Mr. Stanton, watching closely the events all along the lines, and filled with fiery impetuosity, at a night cabinet meeting in April, 1865, under President Johnson, set aside the terms of the Sherman-Johnston surrender at Raleigh, wrote in the name of the President to set the terms aside and to assume army, to the War Department, at midnight

aride the terms of the Sherman-Johnston surrender at Raleigh, wrote in the name of the President the orders sending Gen. Grant to set the terms aside and to assume command, and that night told the people in his famous "nine reasons" why the terms were set aside.

Of these nine reasons President Johnson told Gen. Sherman that he knew nothing, and had no part in their promulgation; that it was Mr. Stanton's work. That night Gen. Grant did not want to go to Raleigh, and when he got there he would not assume command, but the terms were set aside, and in their place new terms of set aside, and in thier place new terms o surrender were made.

The Peace Conference. Referring to the President's conference in January, 1865, with peace commissioners

from Richmond, Mr. Stanton did not want

the President to grant that conference. The Secretary, who had watched the matter from the beginning, believed the coming of these commissioners to be a trap aid for the President, whose goodness and gentleness were known. The history of gentleness were known. The history of that conference shows that both Gen. Grant and the President were deceived in the declarations of these commissioners, which erabled them to get that conference.

Mr. Stanton did not want to go with the President, and to test the sincerity of their mission he advised the President to send Gen. Eckert, then assistant secretary of war, and now president of the Westewn Union Telegraph Company, to go as an advance representative of the President, with certain instructions to govern him in his conference with these commissioners. In that conference Gen. Eckert learned that the mission of these commissioners was to that conference Gen. Eckert learned that the mission of these commissioners was to obtain peace on the basis of the wreck of the Union. He thereupon refused to permit them to come further than Gen. Grant's headquarters. At the suggestion of Gen. Grant the conference did, however, take place, and ended in rething.

When Gen. Eckert returned to the War Department on entering Mr. Stanton's

Department, on entering Mr. Stanton's room, he raised both hands above his head room, he raised both hands above his nead and said: "Mr. Secretary, you were head and shoulders above them all." He then told the Secretary all that was said and done. He made no written report of that conference with the President, but I know that Mr. Stanton enjoined him to closely watch the proceedings. Mr. Stanton had stanton had stanton had stanton had stanton had was his friend. great confidence in him and was his friend so far as I know, every person who was at that conference, except Gen. Eckert, has left his record and views of what was said and done for the historian. As he has never published a word about this extraordinary conference, which was, ostensibly, to close the greatest was of modern times. I now the greatest war of modern times, I now implore him to break his silence, to tell

Surmount the tholus of the great double dome of the Capitol and crown the Wash-ington monument with symbols to tell of the blessings they have given us. Upon Bunker Hill monument put a flaming sword pointing to Washington city to tell

RUINED BY PIE.

It Barred Him From the Pulpit and Drove Him to Forgery.

From the Buffalo Courier. A most singular case is now in the courts at Kingston in this state. A young man living there was lately found to be a forger, and when he confessed he said he was driven to the crime by an ungovernable

gluttony for mince pie. To satisfy his craving he had forged the signature of a wealthy man to a note for \$1,000, and had got the paper discounted. With the proceeds he went on a mince-pie spree, and had devoured \$60 worth of this pastry before he was arrested.

According to his story his extraordinary liking for mince pie began to show itself when he was a boy. He seemed even then

when he was a boy. He seemed even then to feel that there was something abnormal in his appetite, for he went voluntarily to Bloomingdale Asylum in the hope of being cured of his gluttony. After he came out he believed he was cured and began to study for the ministry. But in a fatal hour about two years later the mania for pie came upon him with irresistible nower. He came upon him with irresistible nower. about two years later the mania for ple came upon him with irresistible power. He broke into the housekeeper's closet in the Auburn Theological Seminary, where he was a student, and gorged himself with mince pie. His relapse so preyed upon him that he went to the faculty, and they advised him, he says, to drop his studies, as it would be detrimental to the ministerial calling for him to enter it with such a fatal appetite for mince pie. He would be likely to suffer a seizure of his mania at a supper in the church parlors or at the table supper in the church parlors or at the table of one of his flock, and create an inforgetable scandal. He took the advice of the faculty and went to peddling clothes wringers and bed springs, but his malady was now so deep seated that he subordinated everything to his craving. He developed an unusual cumning in steeling wines etc. an unusual cunning in stealing minoe rie, or in getting the money with which to purchase it. "I would be tempted," said he, "and fall; go to a restaurant and eat a ple and a half or two ples. I became as helpless a victim of the mince-ple habit as the drunkard is of the drink habit. Sometimes I have pawned my overcoat or my watch I have pawned my overcoat or my watch when I have seen an uncommonly luscious ple in a window and have not had enough

pie in a window and have not had enough ready money to buy it."

Then came the forging of the note and the pie orgy which ended in his arrest. After hearing his story a commission was appointed to inquire into his sanity, and it is likely that instead of being sent to the penitentiary he will be placed in a lunguic asylum. He is described as a thin persons. asylum. He is described as a thin, nervou asylum. He is described as a thin, nervous-looking man with a wild expression, which is disappointing, for many a man of New England ancestry would be glad to culti-vate this lunacy if it would not spoil his complexion and keep him awake nights.

A Question of Wood Sheds. From the Minneapolis Journal.

Bashful bachelor, nervous and fidgety, trying to remember a speech he had been rehearsing for an hour previously. Helpful maid, anxious and expectant. B. B.-"My maid, anxious and expectant. B. B.—"My dearest, I—I have long wished to tell you that I am full—I meant my heart is full—my palpitating heart—I—I—mean your—your smiles—dearest, would shed—would shed—H. H.—"Perhaps, dear, we could live in a flat, at first, then we should not need a woodshed." (The all important date was fixed within five minutes).

In 1915.

From Life. Maude-"I really believe Cholly is going o get married." Ester-"What makes you think so? Maude-"I hear he has joined a cooking DOES THE GRIP THINK?

What a Bloomingdale Professor Told a New York Cable Car Man.

om the New York World. "When I drove a street car," said the Broadway gripman to a reporter, "the horses always knew by the conductor's bell when to stop, and I didn't have to pull 'em up much or start them when the bell rang twice. You see, they learned exactly what the rings meant.

"Of course, you wouldn't expect a grip, which is made of steel, to have any intelligence, but I'll swear that some of them

ligence, but I'll swear that some of them have. My grip has got so that when the bell sounds he works, and it isn't so hard for me. It must occur to you that I'm a liar, but I'm not.

"I was speaking about it the other day to a professor of ethics at the Blooming-dale Institute, and he said that it was undoubtedly so. He attributed it to the influence of mind over matter. A sort of sympathetic current is struck up between me and the grip, and when my brain—yes, I said my brain—hears the bell it has a desire to pull the grip; that desire runs along the sympathetic current and acts on the grip before my hand does. That's the official explanation of it. cial explanation of it.

"I haven't seen the professor of ethics lately," he concluded, "but I've heard that he's a great deal worse and that they won't let him out."

Not All Ice. From the New York Weekly.

Rural Adorer (bashfully)--"You didn't go to Millie Meadow's party. Don't you like kissin' games?"

Pretty Maid—"No, I don't."

Rural Adorer (weakly)—"Why don't you?"

Pretty Maid (encouragingly)—"'Cause
there's so many lookin' on."

His Lot is Not a Happy One.



He resents the criticism of a blond young



Then the blond young man mentions that his name is Theodore Roosevelt.